

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, showers. Temp. 4-15 (43-59). LONDON: Friday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 9-13 (48-55). CHICAGO: Friday, overcast. Temp. 4-17 (43-63). NEW YORK: Friday, rain. Temp. 4-14 (43-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Senate Approves Tax

Oil Windfall Bill Is Sent to Carter

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The Senate gave final congressional approval today to a compromise windfall-profit tax on the oil industry. The \$227-billion measure, a cornerstone of President Carter's energy policy, was passed 66-31 and sent to Mr. Carter for his signature 11 months after he recommended it.

"This is good news for the country and, I think, good news for the whole world," Mr. Carter told Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia and Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long of Louisiana in a conference call after the vote. The tax is retroactive to March 1.

Before passing the bill, the Senate rejected 61-to-35 an appeal by Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., that would have sent it to the Finance Committee for hearings on how it would affect U.S. oil production and independent producers. Earlier, Sen. Henry P. Bellmon, R-Okla., dropped an attempt to send the bill to the Appropriations Committee to

study how the suggested earmarking of the money — including 60 percent for income-tax cuts — would affect efforts to hold down federal spending.

The bill is a compromise version of the \$295-billion tax that Mr. Carter recommended last April after deciding to phase out federal price controls on U.S. crude oil. He began decontrolling oil in an effort to spur domestic production and reduce reliance on imports.

Decontrolling oil to allow U.S. prices to rise to world market levels will cost consumers an estimated \$1 trillion in the 1980s. The tax will take \$227.7 billion of that so-called windfall, and after other federal and state taxes are subtracted, will leave the oil industry \$221 billion that it would not have had under continued controls.

Opponents of the bill said the tax would cripple the drive for energy independence by taking money the oil industry could invest in the search for more energy. Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., I-Va., said the tax will stimulate additional government spending, rather than additional energy production.

The tax will be paid by 12,000 oil producers and by hundreds of thousands of people who own land from which oil is pumped. It runs until 1990 or whenever the \$227.7 billion is reached.

The Senate-House conference committee that worked out the compromise version of the tax recommended that 60 percent of the revenues — \$137 billion — be set aside for income tax reductions. That is not binding, however; any tax cut would have to be approved by Congress separately. Mr. Carter has said he opposes a tax cut now for fear that it would increase inflation.

An additional 25 percent — \$57 billion — is to help lower-income families pay rising energy costs. The remainder, almost \$34 billion, is earmarked for energy development and improvements in the transportation system.

The bill authorizes spending \$3.1 billion next year for energy aid to the poor. It includes \$8.3 billion in business tax incentives for energy conservation and development, and \$600 million for individual incentives, most of which will pay for raising an existing tax credit for home windmills and solar heating systems to \$4,000.

Attached to the bill are two tax changes that have nothing to do with energy. One will allow an income tax exemption of \$200 a year in 1981 and 1982 (\$400 for a couple) for interest and dividends. The other will repeal a 1976 change in inheritance taxes, resulting in lower taxes for heirs who sell inherited property.

Although often called a tax on "windfall profits," the levy actually does not apply directly to industry profits. Instead, it will take for the government between 30 percent and 70 percent of each price increase above 1979 levels.

Cuts Seen In Oil Flow From Gulf

By Edward Cody
BEIRUT (WP) — Political and economic pressures are building in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states for a significant reduction this year in the amount of oil produced for sale to the United States and Western Europe.

The anticipated drop is likely to result in continued momentum for higher pricing by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, despite slack in the spot market due to relatively plentiful supplies, oil industry analysts say.

U.S. efforts to resume purchases for strategic reserves — opposed by Gulf oil nations, at least in principle — also are expected to run into increasing difficulty as production drops, the analysts added.

A sharp drop in spot market prices since last fall has convinced Gulf oil-producing nations that a relative surplus may be building, which could threaten the record prices they are getting, a Gulf diplomat in Beirut said. Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani recently estimated stocks at 5 billion barrels, which he said is a new high, enough to last three months at current consumption rates.

In addition, the diplomat in Beirut said, President Carter's recent disavowal of a U.S. vote against Israel in the UN Security Council has created a climate in which Gulf leaders, particularly the Saudis, find it more difficult to demand high oil production as an incentive for U.S. diplomatic pressure.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Sindona Guilty of Fraud in Collapse of U.S. Bank

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP) — An Italian financier, Michele Sindona, was convicted today on all but one of 66 counts in a fraud indictment arising from his operation of the Franklin National Bank, which collapsed in 1974.

Each of the counts is punishable by a prison sentence of five years. S. District Judge Thomas Griesa May 6 for the sentencing.

Sindona, whom the government accused of staging a phony kidnapping of himself to avoid last year, showed no expression when the jury of six men and six women announced the verdict in their sixth day of deliberations. He was charged with conspiring to conceal that the \$40 million he paid to gain control of Franklin National was illegally removed from two Italian banks.

The financier was also found guilty of misappropriating a total of \$1 million in Franklin funds before the October, 1974, collapse, using false entries to conceal his actions and lying during a Securities Exchange Commission probe of the bank's losses.

The one count which he was acquitted had accused him of conspiring with a former high Franklin official to help him in a conspiracy.

Sindona faces a possible new indictment for violating the terms of his \$3 million bail by disappearing.

To Our Readers

The Weekend section, which has been appearing on Friday, has been shifted to the Saturday-Sunday newspaper as one of a series of changes being implemented by the International Herald Tribune.



STOP PRESS — Colombian military police lay barbed wire yesterday between journalists and the Dominican Embassy, where terrorists are holding ambassadors hostage. Story page 2.

Despite Primary Upsets, Bush, Kennedy Drop Further Behind

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP) — Despite the victories on Tuesday that boosted their lagging campaigns, Edward Kennedy and George Bush face even steeper paths to nomination today than confronted them after their defeats in Illinois a week ago.

The mathematics of the presidential balloting in the Democratic and Republican parties requires Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bush to win about five of every eight delegates remaining to be chosen if they are to overtake the front-runners, President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

In the voting on Tuesday in New York and Connecticut, neither challenger was able to meet that standard, so both fell further behind the pace that they must maintain to be selected in the Detroit and New York City nominating conventions.

By upsetting Mr. Carter in both states, Sen. Kennedy won 193 of the 336 delegates at stake on Tuesday, or 57 percent. That is impressive but it is not enough to overtake Mr. Carter's present lead if the percentage is maintained in all remaining primaries and caucuses.

Narrow Victory

For Mr. Bush, the performance fell much further short of the standard that he must achieve to catch up with Mr. Reagan. Mr. Bush won Connecticut but so narrowly that he gained only 15 delegates to Mr. Reagan's 14. Rep. John Anderson won 6, to the New York delegate selection, Mr. Reagan won 91, Mr. Bush 6 and Mr. Anderson 1. Nineteen others were uncommitted.

Overall, Mr. Bush won only 21 of the 152 delegates, a 14-percent margin that, if maintained, would soon find Mr. Reagan moving almost entirely out of Mr. Bush's range for catching up.

Early victories have given Mr. Carter almost exactly half the delegates he needs for nomination, and Mr. Reagan almost one-third of those he needs.

Most, but not all, of those delegates are legally bound to vote for the candidates they are supporting, and the chances of dislodging any of them are probably not great unless Mr. Bush and Sen. Kennedy begin winning by larger margins and with more consistency than they have shown so far.

Still, neither challenger is conceding a thing. Nor, for that matter, is Rep. Anderson, who has yet to win a primary.

David Keene, the political director of the Bush campaign, said that the former ambassador's nomination was improbable but not impossible. For Mr. Bush to have a chance, Mr. Keene said, he would have to defeat Reagan soundly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Oregon, New Jersey and Ohio.

Even then, Mr. Keene said, he would close strongly by winning the 168 delegates in his home state of California's winner-take-all primary on June 3, where he is currently a strong favorite, and by taking most of the 133 delegates in five Western convention states — Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Cease-Fire Seen Unlikely

Fighting in Chad Escalates; Most Europeans Evacuated

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 27 (IHT) — The fighting in Nijamena, the capital of Chad, has escalated to full civil war, dashing hopes of a durable cease-fire soon, according to diplomatic reports reaching here today from the former French colony in sub-Saharan Africa.

France's 1,100-man military force in Nijamena has rescued nearly all of the estimated 700 Europeans, mostly French, caught in the fighting. French foreign affairs officials ruled out any French armed intervention to try to restore order, and some sources indicated that France might withdraw its soldiers if the war threatens the French positions around Nijamena airport.

Heavy shelling by rocketless rifles and 76mm artillery resumed today in the capital, the scene of a three-sided war among Chadian factions.

In the last week, about 1,000 people — combatants and civilians — have been killed, French military sources said today. Electricity and other services have been cut, and the city center has been badly damaged by the shelling, they said. Many buildings, shops and houses have been sacked and burned by looters, French government radio reported.

French evacuees — teachers, officials and shopkeepers who had volunteered to stay in Chad after heavy fighting a year ago — told how they huddled under mattresses on the floor for several days until they were rescued by French soldiers, who guided them to the French air base to convoys behind white flags.

The renewed fighting ended a one-day cease-fire between the two main rival Moslem factions of President Goukouni Oueddei and Defense Minister Hissene Habre, whose forces have been locked in street battles for control of the capital. Both leaders, who represent rival tribal and ethnic groups in the Moslem population, are reported to be bringing up reinforcements to expand their original 1,000-man forces in the capital.

Christians Join Fight

In the last few days Christian forces commanded by Wadal Abdel-Kader Kamougue have entered the fighting. The Christian army reportedly is firing indiscriminately on Nijamena. The capital's Christian inhabitants fled last year as the Moslem factions seized power.

Although Chad nominally has had a government of national unity

since 1979, it has been a coalition of Moslem and Christian factions.

Today, Mr. Vance recited a lengthy, prepared defense against the charges. Listing the administration's policy objectives, the secretary cited the U.S. intention to meet the global energy crisis, defend NATO, discourage the spread of nuclear weapons, promote human rights, work for a comprehensive Middle East peace and widen relations with China and the Third World.

"In all these areas, I say we are on the right road, even if it is a long and difficult one. We can succeed if we combine power with determination, persistence and patience," he said.

Iranian Crisis

On Iran, Mr. Vance could not predict any breakthrough in the deadlock over the estimated 50 hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. "We are reviewing again our options in the event that tangible progress is not made," he said.

The hostages have been held since the embassy was seized on Nov. 4. Three U.S. diplomats, including Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen, are being held at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

At the opening of the hearing, which extended well into the afternoon, committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, told Mr. Vance that the Carter administration had been accused of failing to develop a coherent foreign policy. "There has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vance Urges Buildup To Counter Russians

He Defends Carter Over Afghanistan

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 27 (IHT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance declared today that strengthening U.S. military power was now the nation's first priority. He also said that the continuing military buildup by the Soviet Union made it necessary for the United States to undertake the economic sacrifices necessary to increase its defense spending.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the secretary defended the Carter administration against growing criticism of its foreign policy, which has been described as lacking consistency or a clear strategy.

Declaring that the most fundamental interest of the United States was to maintain its security through an assured balance of power with the Russians, Mr. Vance said that it was also in the U.S. interest to "fashion a relationship with the Soviet Union in which the fundamental competition is bounded by restraint."

"We seek no cold war, no indiscriminate confrontation," he said.

But, in countering recent charges that the United States had overreacted on Afghanistan, he said that there was no sign of a Soviet withdrawal from that country despite what he called almost universal condemnation by the non-Communist world. Rather, he said, there was evidence of a continuing buildup.

Urges Allied Aid

Mr. Vance again called on U.S. allies to join in the American effort to deter Soviet moves as the intervention in Afghanistan.

The committee today began an examination of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. Behind the scheduled hearings is criticism from senators and others in the United States and other countries that the foreign policy of the U.S. administration lacks consistency and that it has no recognizable priorities for handling complex international issues.

Today, Mr. Vance recited a lengthy, prepared defense against the charges. Listing the administration's policy objectives, the secretary cited the U.S. intention to meet the global energy crisis, defend NATO, discourage the spread of nuclear weapons, promote human rights, work for a comprehensive Middle East peace and widen relations with China and the Third World.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

U.S. Seeks to Avoid Provoking Iranians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — Carter administration officials said yesterday that they planned no new moves to secure the release of the U.S. hostages in Iran that might be regarded as provocative and playing into the hands of radical elements opposed to an early resolution of the crisis.

Holding Carter 34, the State Department spokesman, specifically ruled out military moves, such as a naval blockade or the mining of Iranian waters. He left open the possibility — as he has for weeks — that the United States might revive plans to seek allied backing for economic sanctions.

[The Associated Press reported that the State Department amended that statement somewhat today by saying that military action conceivably could be used if circumstances require it.]

But Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, who visited Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said yesterday afternoon that economic sanctions against Iran would be counterproductive because they would cause political problems for the government of President Abolmosslem Bani-Sadr, which, he said, is still trying to resolve the crisis.

Primary Defeat

An official said that, even though the current political situation in Tehran does not stir much optimism in Washington, the Carter administration still is willing to allow more time for the UN inquiry commission to return to Iran to resume its efforts, broken off earlier this month, to visit the hostages and to make progress toward their release.

Asked if the defeat of President Carter in the New York and Connecticut primaries on Tuesday might provoke more dramatic action on the Iranian problem, Hoddington Carter said that "the position the administration takes will be based on the best estimate of the proper course to follow on getting the hostages out." He added, "The steps we have taken and (that) may be forthcoming in the weeks ahead are based exclusively on our main objective, which is to secure the safe release of the hostages."

Tract Assails Zia in First Such Protest

By Stuart Auerbach

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 27 (WP) — For the first time, a clandestine, anti-government tract has appeared here, attacking the martial law regime of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq.

The single-page sheet, mimeographed on expensive imported paper in Urdu, the national language, goes beyond what many people have been saying privately about the Zia government. It is a further sign of the fragility of the army-run regime, which took power in a coup 2½ years ago and has failed to keep its promise to hold elections soon.

While many people complain about the lack of elections, the dominance of the army and the government's inability to improve the economy, the tract attacks the basic Islamic cast of the regime and its major foreign policy stance opposing last December's Soviet military intervention in neighboring Afghanistan.

It accuses Gen. Zia of "putting at stake the very existence of this country . . . to protect the interests of the superpowers," who were identified as the United States, China, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Three Mile Island a Year Later: Stress, Fear for Sanity

By Ben A. Franklin

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., March 27 (NYT) — When ordinarily law-abiding, solid citizens — housewives, lawyers, mothers and fathers — stand up and speak in public that they and their children are being driven to the edge of sanity, and that some of them may leave their families or become violent, psychiatrists take notice.

And they are, again, here this spring. As a new decontamination plan at the disabled nuclear plant at Three Mile Island poses still more potential hazards for the people in the area — many of whom are protesting angrily and fearfully — researchers are studying the thousands of Pennsylvanians driven from, or afraid to leave, their homes a year after the accident.

At least 14 studies have already generally concurred in finding, as one of the reports puts it, that "the major health effect of the accident appears to have been on the mental health of the people."

While some of the mental health studies are scheduled to continue for several years, the main federal and state studies on the accident have called the psychic effort transient. According to the major federal study, the stress effects "dissipated rapidly among most groups."

Now, however, some mental health experts working in

A mother who lives near the towers: 'I nearly cry.'

The Middletown area say that there are new signs that the psychological remission may be coming apart.

"There is new data," one psychiatrist said. "There is a lot of new stress. We're not sure it hasn't become chronic."

The stress is the plan of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to purge the 200-foot-high Three Mile Island-2 containment structure of 24 million cubic feet of Krypton-85 by venting the radioactive gas into the June air of Dauphin County — and of the area downwind of the prevailing easterlies along the Susquehanna River.

Tomorrow, on the first anniversary of the accident, the second phase of the largest mental health study — a \$375,000 research project funded by the National Institute of Mental Health — is to begin, resuming and repeating interviews conducted last year.

In May, project leader Evelyn Bromet, director of psychiatric epidemiology at the Western Psychiatric Institute in Pittsburgh, is to report on these re-interviews. The subjects of the study are women with young children, who

were advised to evacuate a 15-mile radius of the plant; the "at risk" clientele of local mental health clinics; and workers at the reactor.

On April 8, the state Health Department's "T.M.I. Stress Study," headed by behavioral scientist Peter Houts of the nearby Hershey Medical Center, is to release a report on the accident's effects. Mr. Houts would not discuss the study yesterday, but it is expected to say that data collected as recently as January show serious, continuing mental health problems in the area near the reactor.

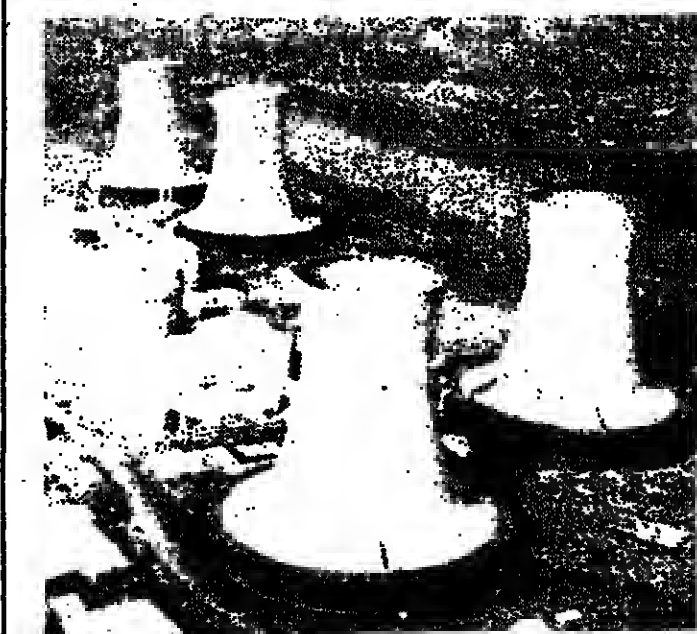
Since it was announced a few weeks ago, the Krypton venting plan has stirred an outburst of protest that many, including some top officials, believe might force instead the use of much more costly and time-consuming methods.

The new evidence of deep and continuing stress, shown in mere discussion of the issue at the required public hearings on the plan, has shocked and dismayed many mental health observers here.

At an unofficial two-hour forum taped Tuesday night for broadcast by a Harrisburg television station tomorrow, witness after witness spoke in anguished and trembling voices to a panel of federal, state and local officials.

"I am scared to death," said Mary Enterline. "I have a 2-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



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Stimulus Measures Opposed

S. Recession Under Way, Economists Say

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The first time since 1960, a recession is under way, according to a report by the U.S. Commerce Department.

The report, which is based on preliminary figures, says that the economy is in a recession because of a decline in the gross national product (GNP) for the first three months of the year.

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Governors Oppose MX Plan

By Richard Barr

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The U.S. Commerce Department's plan to deploy mobile missile launchers in Utah has been opposed by the state's governors.

The plan, which is part of the MX missile program, calls for the deployment of 200 mobile missile launchers in Utah.

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Report Sees Major Rise In U.S. Draft Objection

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — A new report says that the number of young men who object to being drafted into the U.S. military is rising sharply.

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Panel Disavows Study

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — A panel of experts has disavowed a study that suggested that the U.S. military should increase its reliance on conscription.

The panel, which is part of the Selective Service System, says that the study is flawed and that the military should not increase its reliance on conscription.

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Pressures Grow in Gulf Oil Production Curb

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The Saudi royal family is raising its production ceiling by 1 million barrels a day in response to a request from Mr. Carter.

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U.S. Punishes Ford Motor for Labor Contract

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The U.S. government has announced that it will punish Ford Motor for its labor contract.

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Dutch May Buy 111 More F-16s

By George C. Wilson

THE HAGUE, March 27 (AP) — The Dutch government has announced that it will buy 111 more F-16 fighter jets.

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U.S. Primary Vote Count

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The U.S. government has announced that it will count the primary votes for the presidential election.

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U.S. Power Firm Indicted In Nuclear Safety Breach

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The U.S. government has announced that it will indict a power firm for a nuclear safety breach.

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Customs Strike in Paris

By Robert Pear

PARIS, March 27 (Reuters) — Many customs officers at Orly and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airports in Paris walked out of their jobs today to protest higher pay and better working conditions.

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Portugal Farm Workers Strike Over Return Land to Owners

By George C. Wilson

EVORA, Portugal, March 27 (UPI) — Communist-led peasants and trade unionists today conducted strikes and demonstrations across Portugal for the second day, protesting the government's policy of handing back to the landlords those farms seized during the 1974 revolution.

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After Year, Three Mile Island Fear Remains

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — The U.S. government has announced that it will continue to monitor the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

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2 Officials Charged

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) — Two U.S. officials have been charged with conspiracy in the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

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Loot Finder's Father

By George C. Wilson

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 27 (AP) — An Oklahoma prosecutor has dropped charges against the father of the boy who found \$5,000 of the ransom paid to D.B. Cooper.

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Christie's New York Important Jewels.

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Obituary

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Fashion

Zandra Rhodes Puts New Color Into London Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, March 27 (IHT) — Like a peacock in a barnyard, Zandra Rhodes bounced back with a flamboyant first-class collection,

and all of a sudden the London fashion scene came alive again. Rhodes is that startling self-made creation who goes around looking like a real-life Andy Warhol portrait. Right now, her hair is flaming

go pink and her eyebrows pagoda shaped. But, a magician as well as a poet, she also has that extrasensory perception that only great fashion designers possess — she knows what to do when and how.

Right now, as hemlines are wavering, but with up being the strongest direction, customers are in a quandary and designers in frantic search of new proportions. So, while the Italians copied out with pants Rhodes came up with her answer — short but very soft dresses falling from a deep cowl, or daring drape as she calls it. Daring indeed, especially when it swings back and forth in a tremulous décolletage.

"I believe in short skirts," Rhodes said, "but we can't have the stiff, boxy look of the '60s."

Another approach, which looks like what the talented French designer Thierry Mugler did last season, is a wild, ragged miniskirt the like of which was last seen on Tarzan's Jane. Rhodes did it out of very black crepe cloth with a seersaw hemline.

Standing Ovation

Well known for her evening clothes, Rhodes is now a strong name in sweaters as well. Her best had that draped cowl neckline folded down into neat pleats held by huge pearl buttons. The details, as so often with Rhodes, were both unusual and enchanting — such as satin fins on white angora sleeves.

It's not just the proportions that

worked out. The delivery, with the anonymous Olympia runway covered with her wildly colorful prints and flanked by dummies in romantic ball gowns, and her huge portrait overlooking the whole thing; the jewelry, metallic cubist creations looking as if they were made of tin cans; the makeup, with hitches of pink and one false eyelash up and the other down; the shaded stockings that broke down the leg in a shorter sock effect — everything about the show was so creative and different it got Rhodes a standing ovation, a rare thing in quiet London.

It also demonstrated that Rhodes, for reasons better known to her financial backers, had stayed away from the runway too long.

Otherwise, London was a let-down after Milan. By slipping in between Milan and Paris, which shows this weekend, the London Fashion Week organizers had hoped to attract the huge fashion traffic flowing through Europe this month, but they noticeably failed to do so. Although the organizers reported that attendance was slightly up from last season, the international fashion faces were few. To use up the time between Milan and Paris, some took a brief holiday (Marrakesh or Venice), others went back to New York or came straight to Paris.

Great Ingredients

The reason is that London may be valid for middle-of-the-road merchandise (and often a good source of dresses), but its designers have failed to deliver on an international basis. While London Collections has grown to 120 exhibitors from 30 in five years, it still does not mean much in terms of fashion creation.

The irony of it is that England has great ingredients — Shetlands, cashmere, mohair, tartans and tweeds — which add up to *Le Style Anglais*, which has been a great source of profit to everybody except for *Anglais*, putting aside such international status symbols as Burberry's.

All this country needs is a Chanel (whose famous little suit is based on Irish tweeds) but maybe it's getting there with Jean Muir. The purest of British designers, Muir for the first time turned her attention to homespun tweeds; so far it's been mostly jersey and mostly from France.

This season, she used herringbone tweeds for skirts, suits and coats, the best ones being the slim classic reefer with Muir's little dressmaker touches — such as quilted envelope pockets or softly ruffled sleeves. But Muir is essentially a private designer, designing private clothes for private people, and her range is deliberately limited.

"We have controlled production," her husband and business manager, Harry Lockert, said after the show. Their business turnover is \$2.5 million, 60 percent of which is exported, and 40 percent of that to the United States, where Henry

against French food. "Every time we go someplace, there's so much of it. And I have to be honest and say that I'm not all that fond of French cooking. It's too rich for me. I never knew I had a liver until I moved to this country."

It has taken her two years, but she says she has been able to adapt to the less-rich cuisine of Nice. "I even have come to like *socca*," she said, referring to a kind of chickpea pancake, a local specialty with a consistency and taste not unlike good quality cardboard.

Actually when it comes to *cuisine Nicaise* she doesn't have much choice. At home Jacques Medecin does the cooking, and he happens to be the author of the definitive cookbook on the cuisine of Nice.

"He's not overly crazy about my cooking. But that's only half of it. He's not too happy about my fooling around in his kitchen either. If I use a pot for one thing that's supposed to be used for something else, he starts shaking. So he cooks and I do needlepoint. But then, and you can quote me, for all his gourmet, high-class cooking-skills, when we're in Los Angeles he loves to hang out at Hamburger Hamlet!"

Personalities

The American First Lady of Nice

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE (IHT) — Take a handsome, wealthy, sophisticated Frenchman and mix him with someone who has that breathless, well-scrubbed charm that American women sometimes have. Make him older, and a leading politician. Give her the background of a wealthy family, a modeling career, a UCLA degree and a few extras like Beverly Hills High School head cheerleader, Homecoming Queen, half of the Class Couple, and Most Popular Girl of 1966.

Real life can indeed outdo afternoon TV serials. And although soap opera romances are nothing new in this part of the world — up the beach there's a long running one called "The Movie Actress and the Prince" — the latest to open here should be called "The Model and the Mayor."

Late last year, Jacques Medecin, the 52-year-old mayor of Nice and a deputy in the French National Assembly, married Ilene Graham, a 31-year-old, tall, slim, blonde Southern Californian — it was the second marriage for each — and now Nice has an American first lady.

They met in 1977. Medecin was in Los Angeles, and while having lunch with cosmetics magnate Max Factor, he mentioned that he needed a new pair of slacks. Factor said he would try to find someone to play tour guide to the Rodeo Drive boutiques. He rang his niece Ilene. When I agreed to take my uncle's friend shopping, little did I know what to expect. I met Jacques, we shook hands and well, that was it. If ever there was such a thing as love at first sight, it caught me right between the eyes!

They went shopping, found a pair of slacks and then made a date for dinner. "We were sitting at the table and somewhere between the fish and the lamb chops he reached over and kissed my hand. You know how long it had been since anyone had touched me like that? I stared at him and didn't know what to think. I wasn't sure if he was being sweet or being French. But the flash had hit us both. We must have had our heads pretty high in the clouds. Like the slacks we bought that day. They don't fit."

Telephone Bills

The two courted long distance for five months ("I wish I had all the money we spent on phone calls") before he suggested that she join him in Paris while the National Assembly was in session. "It was January, 1978. With my luck it was the worst winter Paris has had in years. Freezing cold. Snow. Sleet. Of course I didn't own any real winter clothes. But that was the least of it. Except for Jacques, I didn't know anyone. And I didn't speak French. Talk about culture shock. No family, no friends, no honest American junk food."

She moved to Nice in April of that year ("I was very ready for spring") and with time on her hands she began studying the language and learning about the locals. "Everyone in Nice has been very good to me, but it's probably because of Jacques. Actually, I can't take the French too seriously. I'd get upset if I did. Just look at how they drive. It's a nervous wreck in a car here."

These days, she and her husband live in a small apartment, a French version, if you will, of the Brownstone interpretation of quarters for politicians. "We're lucky when



Ilene Medecin

everything is working properly. The elevator gets stuck all the time. That gets fixed and the lights go out. And the bathroom leaks. We've had the plumbers visit so often that I think they're friends of the family. Once they suggested that we not use the toilet for three days. Can you imagine that? No, it's not exactly a Mayor's Mansion, but it's ours."

A good part of her time is spent traveling with him ("I don't know which is worse, jet lag or the packing and unpacking") but while in Nice she finds some of her time must be devoted to being the mayor's wife. "I suddenly have to be careful of what I say and how I act. I smile a lot at tea parties. It's not always easy. I'm left-handed and one night at a formal dinner where I thought I would show off my French, I gaily announced, 'Je suis gaucher.' That doesn't mean, 'I'm left-handed,' but rather, 'I'm politically on the left.' It brought a long silence to the table because Jacques Medecin is very much politically on the right."

Then there was a luncheon where I found myself squeezed between my husband and a former French prime minister. Not only did I get water spilled all over me, but a few minutes later the former prime minister turned and accidentally smacked me in the nose. I spent the day fighting to stay out of the way of all those people who were crowding around and shoving past me to shake hands with the two politicians. I'd never seen such confusion, except maybe for Paul Newman. But Paul Newman is much better looking than that former prime minister so I might be able to understand that."

In addition to the crowds and the smiles, she has also found herself up

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Moviemaking

West Berlin Reviving Film Industry

By John Vinocur

BERLIN (NYT) — Painted a sunny yellow and looking vaguely like an administration building on a small Southern campus, the Wilhelmsplatz cinema is a little short on highbrowness. Two stanzas of women, their heads in their hands in permanent woe, take care of most of the dolefulness on the entrance walkway.

George C. Scott, earnest in tweeds, and Marthe Keller, done up in demure navy blue, moved past the statues half a dozen times one morning recently, while on location here. With each failed take, John Avildsen, the director, would prepare the scene again, and at the last minute he would tell two men, "Go give the statues a drink."

They poured water from plastic coffee cups over the heads of the sorrowing women. The idea was to keep the statues dripping so that the wetter weather shot when the filming began.

The dousing was not really much of a job, but the West Berlin government says that two or three years ago, when the film industry was moribund, there would have been no one here to handle it. Berlin, the city of Ernst Lubitsch, Fritz Lang and Billy Wilder, has made a remarkable comeback as a moviemaking center, enough of a return, in any case, so that a big-budget film like "The Formula," with Scott and Keller, can be made with relatively few problems. The film features Marlon Brando and deals with a missing-Nazi formula for the production of synthetic oil.

Where the Money Is

In 1977, five films were shot here. Last year, there were 33. "A couple of years ago, all the studio work for 'The Formula' would probably have been done in London or America," Hubert Ortkemper, the Berlin Senate's representative for film promotion, said. "We feel we've really turned things around."

The reason for the change — it is also an explanation, in part, for the revitalization of the West German film industry in general — seems simple. K.W. Schaper, production manager on the set of "The Formula," who lives in Munich, but who has kept a hotel room here since 1978 because he has had so much work, said, "Any dummy can see it — the Germans have the money now."

West Berlin has its share, and the city is giving it out to both West German and foreign companies to do their filming here. The city offers production companies loans of up to 30 percent of their total budget, to a maximum of \$1.6 million, provided the companies have raised the remaining 70 percent and will spend 50 percent of the budget in West Berlin or pay an equivalent in salaries to West Berlin-based technicians if the filming is done elsewhere. The loan is paid back if the film

makes money. If it does not, the sum is written off. Last year, the city gave out \$10 million. By the city's calculation, \$23 million went into the local economy.

Ortkemper said that so far only one film, "The Tin Drum," an adaptation of Gunter Grass' novel directed by Volker Schlöndorff, had paid back the loan within 18 months of its release.

Until 1978, the history of making movies in Berlin had been a downward spiral from its pre-Hitler glories.

After World War II, the movie business revived here, but there was no export market for German films, and the city's tense international political status made it an uncomfortable place to work. The UFA studios were on the other side of the Wall, and CCC Filmkunst, one of the two studios in West Berlin, closed down. Most of the skilled cinema professionals left the city for Munich, now the base of German filmmaking and the starting point for its resurgence.

West Berlin's decision in 1978 to try to revive the business led to renovations at the CCC studios. Ortkemper estimates the city could handle about five to seven films a year, and he said he receives 120 to 150 production proposals a year. Most of the films are German — but there have been a number shot in English and aimed at international audiences. "The Formula" is getting no money from the city, but "The Magician," an adaptation with Alan Arkin and Shelley Winters of Isaac Bashevis Singer's "The Magician of Lublin," and "The Apple," a rock opera, did receive large sums. Both are produced by NFG III, a West German-Israeli concern, and both are directed by Menahem Golan.

Willy Egger, a production executive for "The Formula" who lives

here, said, however, that the improvements did not mean that the city was close to regaining its status.

"With every picture, things get a little better," he said. "But Berlin doesn't have enough good people yet. On 'The Formula,' for example, we had to bring in a driver from Vienna with movie experience. It costs you 10 to 15 percent more, but it pays rather than to hire some kid here who will do all right until the moment he has to be a bit clever. Then he'll do something stupid, and you can blow a day's shooting."

"There are no more prop men, no more unit managers. If Berlin were smart, they'd require everybody who's getting some money to put five apprentices on every job. Gipsy gaffers — they've got to learn. You do it three or four times, and all of a sudden you understand something about the movie business."

Ortkemper is spending most of his time trying to increase the export possibilities of the films made here. The city, he said, is trying to create an export organization that would concentrate on selling films in West Germany, to foreign television stations.

Ortkemper makes no guesses on how long this will take or how much more time West Berlin will need to become a completely self-sufficient production center. But he says there is already what he sees as "a Berlin twist" in many of the scripts he reads for approval.

"You know," he said, "in most thrillers the bad guy has to get caught or at least into a situation where it's clear crime doesn't pay. In the last couple of months, I've had three scripts with a new Berlin twist. Instead of being caught by the police, retribution comes when the guy runs through the Wall or over it but in the other direction, to East Germany."

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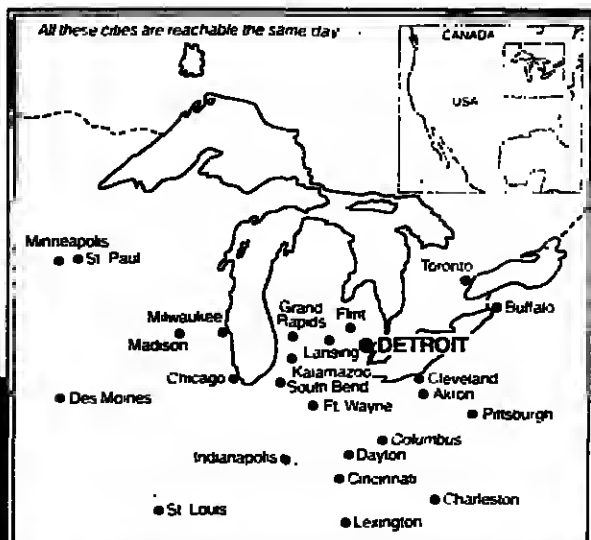
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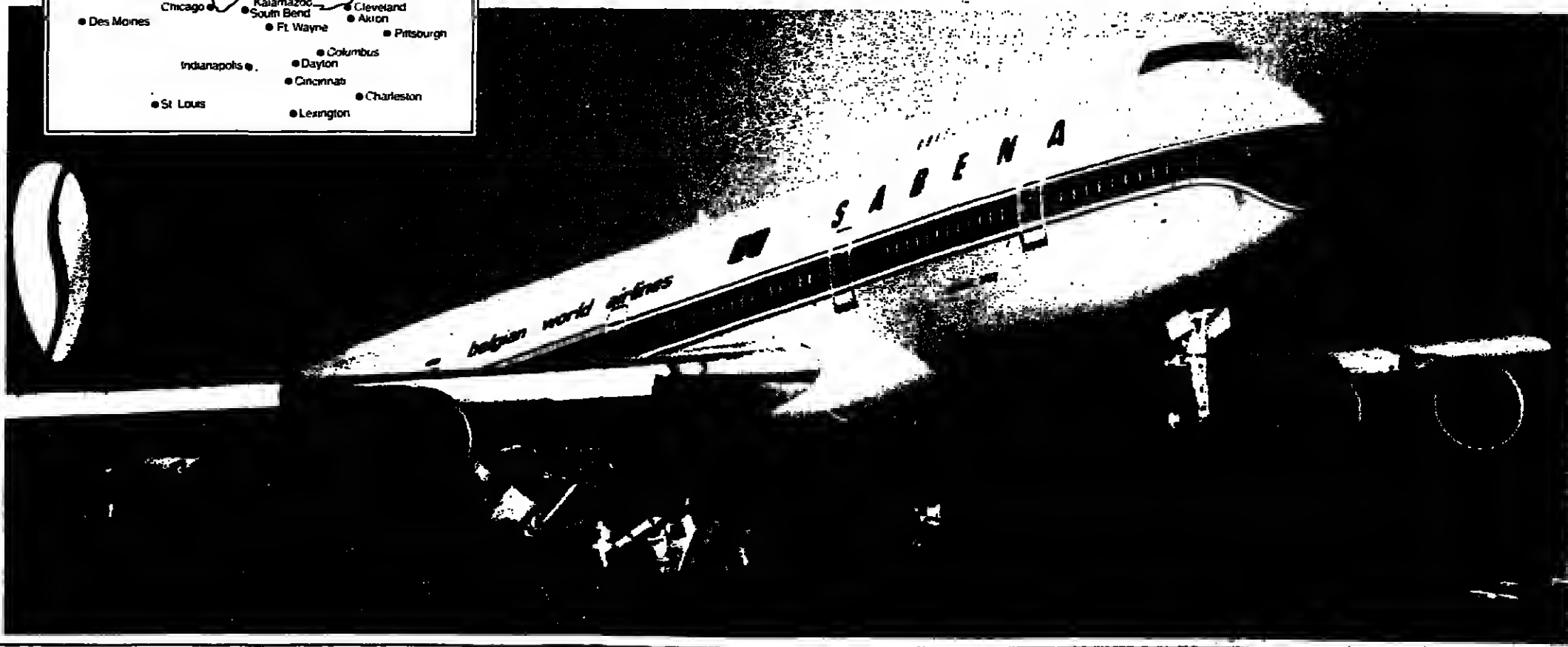
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Kuwait Said to Plan 10% Oil Price Rise

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ) — Kuwait, which has been emerging as the pricing leader in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is reportedly increasing oil prices again, by about 10 percent.

Iran Raises Oil Price \$2

TEHRAN, March 27 (Reuters) — Iran will increase its official oil prices beginning on April 1 by about \$2 a barrel, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said today.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Moinefar declined to specify the exact amount of the increase, which would be the first since a \$2.50 hike that was effective on Feb. 1. That increase took the price of Iranian light crude to \$31 a barrel.

In Ottawa, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani was reported as saying that he saw no reason for an Iranian oil price increase and that Saudi Arabia would not follow suit. Mr. Yamani told Reuters, "I can't really talk on behalf of Iran but I think the market now is coming down and I don't see a reason for any increase."

Mr. Moinefar said there has been no change in government policy to produce an average three million barrels a day in 1980 and to vary monthly production levels in line with the government's financial needs and the market situation.

The minister said he did not have the most recent production and export figures at hand but said there has been no marked decline.

Mr. Moinefar, asked why Iran is raising its prices at a time when spot prices have fallen on large market supplies, said, "don't worry about the market." In an interview with an Iranian newspaper, Mr. Moinefar applauded reductions in oil output by Kuwait and Venezuela, describing them as realistic.

Earlier today, officials of the National Iranian Oil Co. denied a London newspaper report that Iran's oil exports have fallen in the last three weeks to between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day.

Asked to comment on a Venezuelan move this week to cut residual fuel prices by 9 percent, Mr. Moinefar noted that the country's crude oil prices had not changed and said that the Iranian and Venezuelan moves would simply serve to maintain the average of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries prices.

Fed Permits Rate For Reserves to Again Hit 25%

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Federal Reserve System unfused money-market analysts yesterday by allowing the rate on federal funds to soar to 25 percent.

Some money analysts interpreted the surge as a signal that the Fed might again be in the process of tightening its credit reins. Others called the jump a technical phenomenon without any policy implications.

Although the Fed does not attempt to peg the funds' rate, it tries to keep it within a broad trading range. The latest range disclosed by the Fed was 11 1/2 percent to 18 percent, as of March 7. Federal funds are uncommitted reserves that banks lend to one another.

End of Quarter Boosts Dollar

LONDON, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose very sharply against major currencies today despite an absence of market-affecting news. Foreign exchange specialists said that the sharp advance could reflect end-of-quarter adjustments among large institutions.

Also, they said, there has been a reluctance among European central banks recently to feed large amounts of dollars into the market as they were doing earlier. Meanwhile, very large interest-rate differentials favoring the dollar have continued to encourage borrowing of low-cost currencies for conversion into dollars. The dollar rose three pence or 1.6 percent against the Deutsche mark, to 1.9225, the highest end-of-day level since December, 1978. The U.S. unit also soared by about four centimes or 2.1 percent against the Swiss franc, to reach 1.83. Sterling fell to \$2.1750 from \$2.1945 in what appeared to be a downward adjustment in line with other currencies.

Danish Inflation Rises

COPENHAGEN, March 27 (Reuters) — Denmark's consumer price index rose 1.02 percent to 157.1 in February, following January's 0.8 percent gain, the Statistics Bureau said. This puts last month's consumer prices 13.26 percent above the year ago, compared with January's 12.7 percent.

News and Notes

Japan's Pioneer Electronic Corp. will begin marketing consumer-model laser-optical video-disc players in the United States beginning in June. President Yozo Ishizuka says that his company's subsidiary, U.S. Pioneer Electronic Corp., is hoping to sell between 2,000 and 3,000 units a month, at a price of \$749 a unit.

The Pioneer videodisc player adopts technology developed by N.V. Philips of the Netherlands that uses optical lasers to read discs. Mr. Ishizuka said: "We have tried the RCA and all other systems and have come to the conclusion that the Philips method is the best." He catalogued a variety of features the system incorporates, including freeze frame, scanning, the ability to call up by frame number any given frame on the disc, slow motion, what he called outstanding picture quality and excellent stereo-phonous sound quality. "More-over," he added, "disc life almost unlimited and there's no degradation of quality from repeated use."

A Chinese joint venture to produce elevators could serve as a model for foreign investors eager to take advantage of the nine-month-old law permitting foreign participation in manufacturing. A 20-year accord between China

Construction Machinery and Schindler Holdings and Jardine Schindler (Far East) Holdings calls for the incorporation this summer of China Schindler Elevator Co., with capital equivalent to \$16 million. Schindler Holdings is a Swiss maker of elevators and escalators, and owns 40 percent of Jardine Schindler. Jardine, Matheson of Hong Kong holds the remaining 60 percent.

The new company is to take over several elevator factories in Peking and Shanghai. Most negotiations have been bogged down by a lack of specific guidelines on issues such as taxation, wage levels, repatriation of profits and length of contracts.

Union Carbide is ordering what is billed as the world's first large-scale polyethylene plant from Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), a leading Japanese manufacturer of heavy machinery. The ocean-going plant, with an annual production capacity of 120,000 tons, will be installed at a petrochemical complex now under construction at Bahia Blanca in Argentina. The price wasn't disclosed.

New Zealand plans to sign an agreement next week with Mobil to establish a synthetic gasoline

plant at an estimated cost of more than \$400 million. Energy Minister William F. Birch says Mobil will take a 25-percent equity in the project and other investors, including oil companies operating in the country, will be able to participate, although the majority is to remain in New Zealand hands. The proposed plant is to have a capacity of 530,000 tons of gasoline a year and will begin operation during 1985.

Taiwan is permitting five European banks to set up branches. The five banks — Citicredit Bank, European Asian Bank, Societe Generale, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, and Hollandsche Bank Unie — are expected to open their branches before the end of the year.

Beneficial Corp. will close about 100 offices this year, reducing its outstanding loans by about 5 percent. The greatest concentration of offices to be closed are in New York state, which has a usury ceiling of 18 percent and limits the types of loans the company can make. Chairman Finn Caspersen says the company may reconsider its presence in the state if the laws are changed. However, if rates continue at the present high levels, it may have to consider closing more offices.

He Goes to Mideast for Meetings

Hunt's Silver Moves Remain Mysterious

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 27 (IHT) — Business associates of Nelson Bunker Hunt reported today that the Texas oil millionaire left Paris for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he will hold a "chain of top-level meetings" tomorrow.

As a result, the business associates refused to provide the details promised yesterday. (IHT, March 27) on the plans to float up to \$4 billion worth of international bonds that would be backed by and convertible into silver bullion.

[Silver prices fell sharply Thursday as speculators unloaded following the announcement of the Hunt venture. In London, the price of silver fell \$3 an ounce to close at \$14.50, down more than 70 percent from the peak of \$52.50 reached in New York Jan. 21. The price kept falling in later New York trading, dropping to \$10.50 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange for silver to be delivered in April. It later recovered to \$11.01.]

Selim Nassif, described as a consultant to Mr. Hunt, said from his office in Geneva that "a number of financial institutions are trying to get into the deal." But he refused to divulge any names, saying only that a press conference would be held soon.

Mr. Hunt, three Saudi Arabian businessmen — Prince Fayssal, Mahmoud Fustok and Sheikh Mohamed al Amoudi — and Maj. Nahas, a Brazil-based businessman, said yesterday that they "and their associates own in excess of 200 million ounces of silver purchased for investment" and that they plan to market silver-backed bonds.

While refusing to discuss any specific details about such a public offering, the business associates reiterated today that the bonds, which would be sold in series of \$500-million packages, would be marketed "very shortly."

The financial establishment remained extremely skeptical about such operations ever taking place, however. The declaration of intent "was not a complete one," one banker remarked. "There were lots of details missing."

Seizing on the unusual way the news was released — a little-known public relations agency released a five-paragraph statement of intent last night — bankers and commodity dealers today were speculating that Mr. Hunt and his partners were more interested in the publicity the news would generate than in laying the groundwork for such a sale.

In contrast to suppositions expressed yesterday that Mr. Hunt and/or his Arab partners were in desperate need of cash to continue financing their huge hoard of silver — variously estimated at about two-thirds of the amount in private hands — rumors today put the group's aim at driving the market price lower.

U.K. Air Firms in China

PEKING, March 27 (AP-DJ) — Great Britain opened an aerospace and aviation exhibit in Shanghai today to attract Chinese authorities shopping for military hardware.

The fair, the first national exhibit of aerospace products in China and the largest such British exhibit outside Europe, displays wares from 66 British firms, with products ranging from Rolls Royce engines to laser-operated gunnery simulators.

Fuel Costs Said To Hurt Airlines

GENEVA, March 27 (AP-DJ) — International airlines say their "very existence" is threatened by soaring fuel prices and the failure of governments to provide aid.

A report issued by the International Air Transport Association said aviation-fuel prices more than doubled last year and are passing the \$1-a-gallon mark. Carriers will pay an estimated \$8.8 billion for fuel in the 12 months to mid-1980 up from \$4.6 billion the year before.

"In spite of their acknowledged social importance, the airlines' very existence is threatened by inaction by some arms of government in certain key areas," the report declared. This "inaction" involves charging more rather than less for fuel and either slowing or outright refusal to approve compensatory increases in fares and freight rates. Many states directly tax aviation fuel supplied for international flights, the report stated.

Carter Moves to Reassure EEC on Trade Relations

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT) — President Carter has sought to reassure the European Economic Community that the United States remains committed to a liberal trading system despite moves for protection against European steel imports by the U.S. Steel Corp.

In a personal note to Roy Jenkins, president of the Executive Commission of the nine-nation bloc, President Carter differentiated between actions of a private company, which has rights to seek import relief under domestic laws, and the policies of the government.

Atlantic Trade Relations
Mr. Carter emphasized that the steel company's petitions, seeking sharply higher duties on \$1.5 billion of annual European steel shipments to the United States, should not be construed as a hostile act of government. The administration had, in fact, tried to head off the complaints, he pointed out.

The presidential intervention was an effort to defuse a potentially explosive situation in Atlantic trade relations. American officials fear that pent-up trade frustrations, combined with high inflation and low economic growth, could spark a European retaliation and a generalized trade conflict.

The president went to great lengths to explain the background of the case to Mr. Jenkins, with whom the administration has established a personal relationship during a series of meetings over the last three years.

Mr. Carter addressed one point of contention between Europe and the United States relating to the so-called trigger-price mechanism. The Europeans wanted the United States to retain the mechanism, which in effect sets a minimum price on imports, as a means of controlling prices without disrupting trade flows.

Domestic Advice
Mr. Carter, who suspended the pricing mechanism after the U.S. Steel action, explained that he had done so on the advice of his domestic economic advisers, who considered it inflationary because it tended to prop up domestic steel prices.

If imports are sold in the United States below the trigger price, American companies are entitled to petition the International Trade Commission for relief from what they consider unfair competition.

If they win, the result is imposition of duties on imported products, which raises their prices.

The steel industry had sought a higher trigger price for the second quarter. U.S. Steel filed its complaints against steel producers from seven European countries immediately after President Carter decided to leave the price level unchanged from the first quarter.

The complaints are now before the Commerce Department as well as the trade commission, which under administrative and quasi-judicial procedures set by trade statutes, investigate the allegations and make findings.

The Commerce Department determines whether the European possible cost. The offshore company never sold any bonds, she said, because "market conditions changed," making foreign sales less attractive.

A tax treaty between The Netherlands Antilles and the United States allows corporations based in the islands off the coast of South America to avoid paying most taxes on money they earn in the United States. Rep. Rosenthal wants the treaty renegotiated.

steel is being sold in the United States at "below fair value," the charge that U.S. Steel has made in demanding higher duties. If such action is found, the trade commission determines whether the unfairly priced imports have caused injury to the domestic industry.

Last night, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, the chief U.S. Trade Representative, Robert Askeew, said the issues "can be managed and reconciled without recourse to widespread economic conflict."

Predicting increased demands for protection by domestic industry, the trade chief used these words to define government policy: "Every request for discretionary relief must be viewed with an awareness of the overall impact of granting such relief, and, except when relief is clearly justified and appropriate, such requests must be refused."

EEC Reacts to Suit
BRUSSELS, March 27 (AP-DJ) — The EEC Commission said today that some of the claims made by U.S. Steel in its anti-dumping suit against foreign exporters are "excessive" and promised to do all it could to show that the suit is unfounded.

The commission denied that it was contemplating retaliatory action or that it was seeking a "modus vivendi" with the United States either through so-called orderly marketing arrangements or through voluntary export restraints.

In a statement, the commission promised "its full support to the European industries to assist them in legal proceedings."

Price Fall in Silver Futures Drives NYSE Prices Down

NEW YORK, March 27

Forced liquidation of silver contracts in the commodities market rattled prices on the New York Stock Exchange and sent prices into a steep slide in the heaviest trading in six weeks.

Analysts said equity investors feared that margin calls in silver would prompt margin calls in equities and further undercut an already weak stock market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 26 points at one time, fell 2.14 to close at 759.98. Declines led advances 16-to-1 as volume rose to 62 million shares.

The selloff was precipitated by rumors, later confirmed, that Bache Group Inc. was having problems in silver contracts.

Bache said some of its customers might not be able to meet substantial margin calls caused by the price drop in silver.

Trading in Bache stock was suspended for 10 days by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which cited "certain undisclosed material corporate events relating to commodities futures trading, accounts maintained by customers with the firm."

Analysts said the fear on Wall Street was that the problems affecting Bache could affect other brokerages as well, prompting more margin calls.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said investors "were scrambling to get out" as market averages plunged. However, prices snapped back in the closing minutes, giving hope that the worst of the selling might have passed.

The SEC noted that the New York Stock Exchange had also halted trading in Bache securities.

In other developments, Treasury Secretary William Miller said that based on the dynamics of the U.S. economy it is possible to target an 11 to 12 percent inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index for 1980. Mr. Miller said that next year the inflation rate should be in the single-digit range although at a rate that remains unacceptably high.

Mr. Miller said a balanced budget as proposed by the Carter administration and Congress would help ease the demand on credit markets caused by federal borrowing for financing the budget deficit.

The Commerce department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened in February to a record seasonally adjusted \$5.57 billion in February based on calculations for imports on a cost insurance and freight basis.

The February deficit compared with a deficit of \$1.89 billion in February, 1979. The deficit for the first two months of this year

amounted to \$10.33 billion compared with a \$6.22 billion deficit in the first two months of 1979.

The department said the value of energy imports rose \$1.18 billion in February to \$7.63 billion.

Car Exports By Japanese Set Record

TOKYO, March 27

Supported by strong demand in the Middle East and Asia, Japan's exports of automobiles reached a record 426,180 units in February, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced today.

The February exports represented an increase of 21.8 percent from January and 42.5 percent from a year before, and surpassed the previous record of 480,816 units set in December, 1979. An association spokesman singled out the year's depreciation, making Japanese products cheaper overseas, as a major reason for the export jump.

Exports to the Middle East were up a sharp 105.8 percent from a year ago, to 45,454 units, while those to Southeast Asia rose 76.7 percent to 44,254 units. Exports to Europe came to 109,151 units, up 28.7 percent, and those to the United States, the largest export market, were up 33.9 percent to 205,296 units.

The U.S. surge may increase the pressure on leading Japanese automakers to invest in car assembly in the United States, officials commented. Besides U.S. pressure itself, the Japanese government is trying to persuade big automakers here to follow the example of Honda Motor and invest in U.S. assembly plants.

Officials here fear that the explosion in Japanese auto sales to the United States, where 200,000 auto workers are unemployed and Chrysler is near insolvency, could spell trouble for Japan in a U.S. election year.

West Germany Posts New Trade Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 27 (AP-DJ) — West Germany posted a February trade surplus of 460 million Deutsche marks, up from the January surplus of 342 million DM but down sharply from the 2.38 billion DM surplus recorded in February, 1979, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

March 1980

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CHALLENGE CORPORATION LIMITED

Wellington, New Zealand

US-\$ 25,000,000.—
Term Loan

arranged by
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

provided by
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

the borrower was advised by
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
INCORPORATED

"The Time Saver"



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U.S. Commodity Prices

March 27, 1960
 Green High Low

Jul	2174
Aug	2224
Sep	2274
Oct	2324
Nov	2374
Dec	2424
Jan	2474
Feb	2524
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Aug	2824
Sep	2874
Oct	2924
Nov	2974
Dec	3024
Jan	3074
Feb	3124
Mar	3174
Apr	3224
May	3274
Jun	3324
Jul	3374
Aug	3424
Sep	3474
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Nov	3574
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Oct	4124
Nov	4174
Dec	4224
Jan	4274
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Mar	4374
Apr	4424
May	4474
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Jul	4574
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Est. Sales 15,000; sales Wed. 3,800
Total cash interest Wed. 51,248 us 1/4

PLAZA
St. Louis us; delivery per ton us
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European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)		
Amsterdam	Hawker-Sidd	1.74
	Ims.Chem.Int.	3.66
AKZO	Imps	0.75%
	Marks & Spen.	0.89

A'Dam Rub	3.85	Randfontein	\$ 624
Fokker	24.00	Rank One	7.96
Heineken	64.20	Royal Dutch	32 1/2

[illegible]

	Today	Prev
AMEX Options	12.40	12.40

	Total AMEX Close	Foreign Market Close
Turnover (in millions)	12.57	6.72
Volume	8.24	4.72
Turns Up (in millions)	0.79	1.24
Turns Down (in millions)	0.79	1.24
Turns Down (millions)	11.82	2.48
Not Traded	N.A.	2.11
Not Traded	N.A.	2.11
Highs	N.A.	2.11
Lows	N.A.	2.11

AMEX Index

	Low	Close	Change
29	252.11	255.49	+3.38

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Futures
Prices in U.S.\$

Maturity	bid/offer March 27 1400 hrs. Lt.	Settles done last week low/high
March 27	— / —	764/751
April 24	760/765	760/751
May 22	760/770	760/751

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
 Herengracht 234, AMSTERDAM 1017
 Tel. 221386 Telex 12216

ADVERTISEMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.

(CDR's)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of September 18th, 1979, the undersigned announces that the original shareholders in 5% free distribution have been received.

From April 14th, 1980, one new share of N.V. R. The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., can be cp. n° 20 and taken will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V. Spuistraat 1, Amsterdam, against delivery of cp. n° 18 of CDR's, The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. After June 27th, 1980, the equivalent of the CDR's, which is not been claimed by the holders of cp. n° 18, will be sold. The proceeds of such deduction of expenses, will be held in at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as on April 14th, 1980, at Kas-Associatie N.V. div. n° 19 (accompanied by a certificate) of the CDR's The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shares will be payable with Dfls. 4.21 net per recent-date 29.9.1979; gross Yen 100 = after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 90 = Dfls. -.74 per CDR. About an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 100 = Dfls. -.99) will be deducted.

On 29.9.1980, the div. will only be paid after deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. net, in accordance with the Japanese regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
 Amsterdam, March 24th, 1980.

Mar	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Apr	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
May	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Jun	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Jul	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Aug	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Sep	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Oct	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Nov	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Dec	193.00	193.00	189.50	192.00	-3.50
Total	2316.00	2316.00	2274.00	2304.00	-12.00

[illegible]

Y	52.00	52.00	52.90	52.90	-2.00
Y	51.60	51.60	51.60	51.60	-2.00

<p> ESK BROS. BROS. CHICKENS 100 doz. cents per lb. 39.80 39.80 32.25 37.25 -1.50 12.25 12.25 42.55 42.15 -1.10 40.00 40.00 41.00 41.00 - .45 41.00 41.00 41.00 41.00 - .40 42.00 42.00 42.00 42.00 - .30 51. s1. s7. s13. sales Wed. 61. 1000 doz. cents per lb. Wed. 75. 64. off 26 from 75. </p>									
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<p> London Commodities (Figures in sterling per metric ton) March 27, 1980 </p>									
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<p> WORLDWIDE INTERNATIONAL N.V. U.S.\$30,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1986. For the six months, March 21, 1980 to September 21, 1980, the interest will carry an interest rate of 12% coupon. The interest due September 22, 1980, upon coupon "A" will be U.S.\$95.24 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed 185) divided by 360. The Principal Paying Agent SOCIETE GENERALE ASSOCIATION DE BANQUE 15, Avenue de la Nation LUXEMBOURG. </p>									

Broadens Code

[illegible]

Instructions on dealers' hold 121 589

[illegible]

For Equal Pa

LUXEMBOURG—The European Court of Justice today ruled that the general rule of equal pay for men and women doing the same job means that women succeed in a man's job at the same salary as he receives.

The principle of equality is confined to a situation in which men and women are employed doing equal work for the same employer.

The ruling is an interpretation of Article 119 of the Community Treaty. The article simply states that men and women in the same European Economic Community countries "shall receive equal pay for equal work."

The action stems from a case in which a woman manufacturer, pharmaceutical factory, was paid less than her male superior as a warehouse manager, including equal pay, and she was before Britain's Industrial Tribunal and then before the European Appeal Tribunal. The woman appealed the ruling and the British court asked the European court for an explanation of Article 119.

The latter court said that the principle of equal pay applies to all cases where it is established that a woman has received less than a man who was equal to the woman's position, pay and work and who did the same employer.

Comex Relax Restrictions

Gold Traders

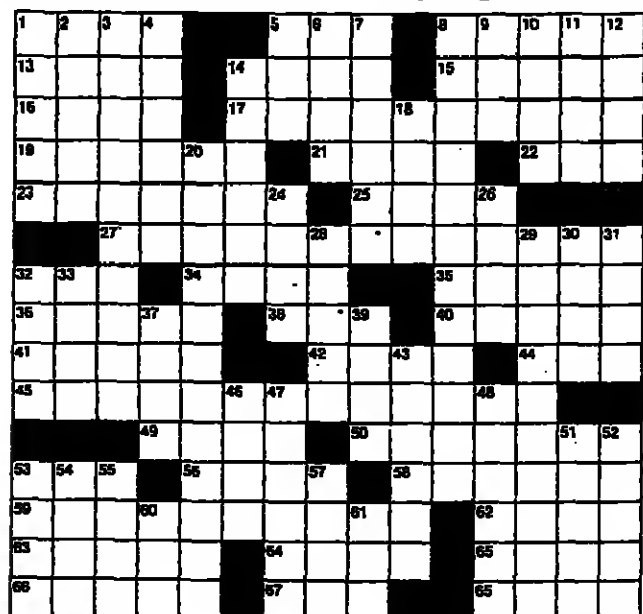
NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—

silver market trading. The exchange had under-

...to counter the
...large traders. An
...the same said the regu-
...prices made it possi-
...the same.
...effective today, the
...of one to 10 sil-
...reduced to \$25,000,
...contract from \$300,
...of 11 to 400 con-
...is cut to 235,000,
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...t.
...IA Sees Rise
...Net Import
...f Lead, Zinc
...ASHINGTON, March 10
...The Soviet Union, the
...s largest source of lead
...the United States, is
...production, may well be
...rump of the two in
...1986, according to a
...ed yesterday by the U.S.
...elligence Agency.
...net exporter for years, the
...tion now has raised its
...and running up against
...ing, declining ore res-
...ing development of new
...concentrating, and smel-
...g the CIA said.
...to improve the country's
...zinc industry, the CIA
...is the major term of
...to be used instead of
...high new capacity to
...shortages. The most
...deposits are in Siberia
...operational costs are
...the world. In the 1960s
...attempts to strike a
...tion deal.
...Liquor Spent
...YO, March 9 (AP)—
...Liquor Control Board
...\$15 million, the
...the Liquor Control
...that the Liquor
...\$4.5-million. Another
...level of liquor

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 She wrote "Please Don't Eat the Daisies"
 - 2 Cardiologist's aid
 - 3 El Golea is one
 - 4 Fit to
 - 5 Ollie's partner
 - 6 Season
 - 7 Becomes wearisome
 - 8 Duchess for whom a pendant was named
 - 9 Drug
 - 10 At the summit
 - 11 Beret's cousin
 - 12 Falco
 - 13 Hector's home
 - 14 Nobel
 - 15 Urey's discovery
 - 16 Naftalan
 - 17 Name meaning "black"
 - 18 Montezuma's "L'Amore dei"
 - 19 Skunk
 - 20 Make a typo
 - 21 Send payment
 - 22 Thin as
 - 23 Ruined city in western Iran
 - 24 Electees
- DOWN**
- 1 Java cotton
 - 2 Warehouse or march
 - 3 Smorgasbord vessel
 - 4 Spin a yarn
 - 5 Letter from Greece
 - 6 Strong Australian drink
 - 7 Infested with punkles
 - 8 Forte of Charles Willson Peale
 - 9 Witch bird
 - 10 Fat from sheep or cattle
 - 11 Diva Petina
 - 12 Appear
 - 13 Raglan, e.g.
 - 14 Jim
 - 15 Certain ponies
 - 16 Legendary invention of Hermes
 - 17 Times past
 - 18 Preakness contestant
 - 19 The "it" in "letter," e.g.
 - 20 Mavourneen's home
 - 21 N.B.A. team
 - 22 Hullabaloo
 - 23 Nimbus or ambulance
 - 24 Popular rock group
 - 25 Scoreboard
 - 26 These make flights
 - 27 Insurance
 - 28 Coin for Caesar
 - 29 Waxed grandiloquent
 - 30 Sources of turpentine
 - 31 London's "The Cruise of the"
 - 32 "Illusions" author: 1977
 - 33 Draw lines
 - 34 Red jasmone emanation
 - 35 Porch in Athens
 - 36 Jima
 - 37 Relative of a Ph.D.

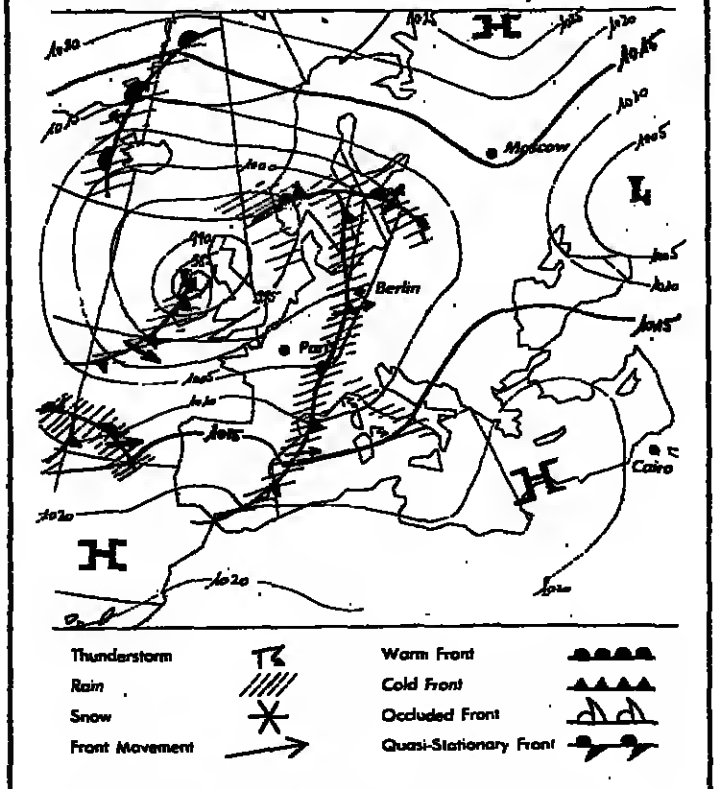
Solution to Previous Puzzle

SEAS BRIAN AYU
TACTI AVIILE BROS
SEAS SEEDS BROS
THE WATERCRESS
END LAY
DOE GUR CIO RAP
FIDIOE ALIA'S OLOI
WATEROVERYINDEAN
EYIE PIGO USAGE
VEA DEN MCL LES
SIN AOK
ONTHWATERFRONT
FIDIOE ALIA'S OLOI
FILEA DISCO ULIA
SEER BATEM TEIAN

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	16	61	Foggy	15	59	Overcast
ALASKA	13	55	Shower	26	79	Cloudy
ARIZONA	11	52	Rain	10	50	Rain
ARKANSAS	14	57	Overcast	3	37	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	19	67	Shower	11	52	Snow
COLORADO	15	59	Fair	11	52	Rain
CONNECTICUT	17	63	Foggy	9	47	Fair
DELAWARE	17	63	Foggy	14	57	Overcast
FLORIDA	14	57	Overcast	15	59	Overcast
GEORGIA	4	39	Overcast	10	50	Fair
ILLINOIS	15	59	Cloudy	13	55	Rain
INDIANA	23	74	Overcast	9	47	Rain
IOWA	2	36	Overcast	15	59	Overcast
KANSAS	20	68	Overcast	10	50	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	20	68	Overcast	10	50	Cloudy
LACHAPPEL	20	68	Overcast	10	50	Cloudy
LAS VEGAS	20	68	Overcast	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Fair	10	50	Cloudy

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Mile-Wide Dome Called Answer To U.S. City's Energy Problems

WINOOSKI, Vt., March 27 (UPI) — The bigger the problem the larger the answer, Buckminster Fuller said as he endorsed a proposal that the city cope with the energy crisis by enclosing itself in a mile-wide geodesic dome.

"The bigger the better," Mr. Fuller, the engineer, philosopher and architect said last night. "I'm talking to you from a great wealth of experience. There is no limitation on diameter."

Mr. Fuller, who invented the geodesic dome, has built more than 3,000 of the clear-span structures throughout the world.

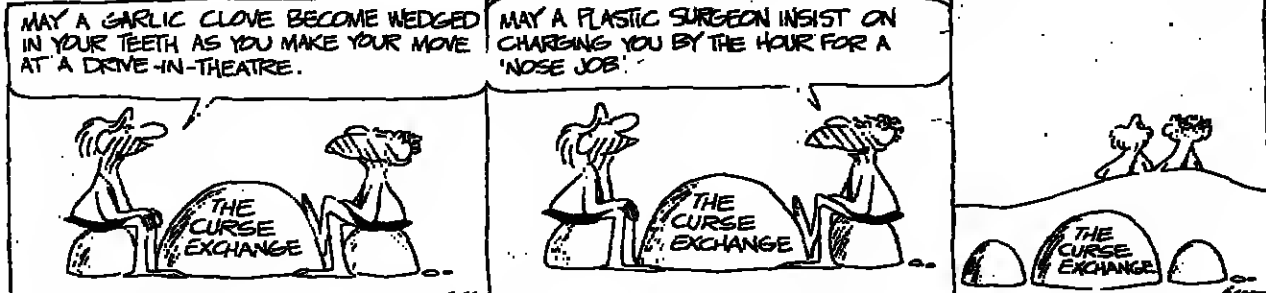
The proposed dome would be built of fiberglass and coated with either teflon or silicon. It would cover the entire 850-acre urban area, almost a square mile. The dome would keep the city warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer, said Mr. Fuller.

Winoski, which has a population of about 20,000, is seeking \$55,000 for a dome feasibility study, part of a \$3.4-million energy conservation study proposal being made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PEANUTS



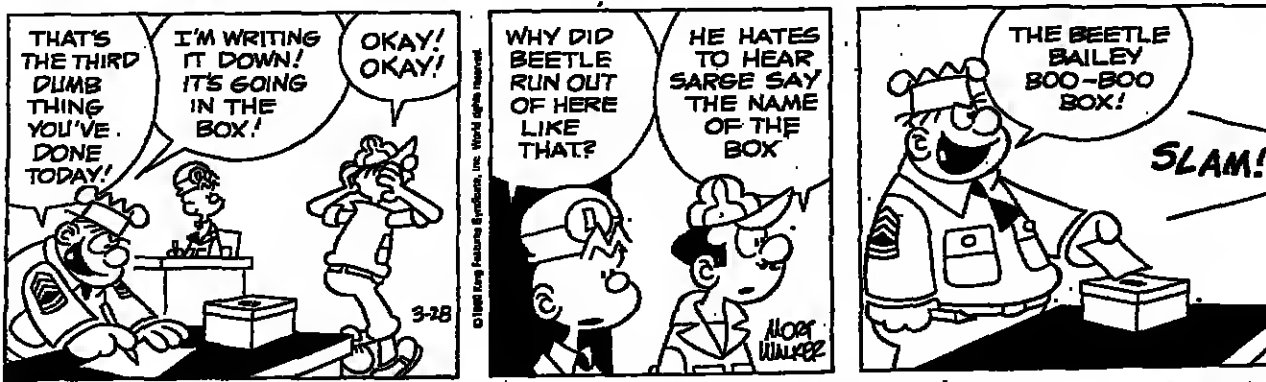
B. C.



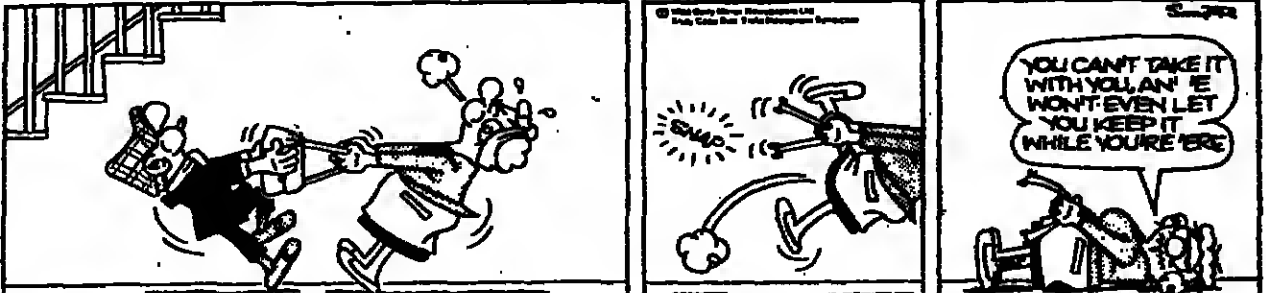
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



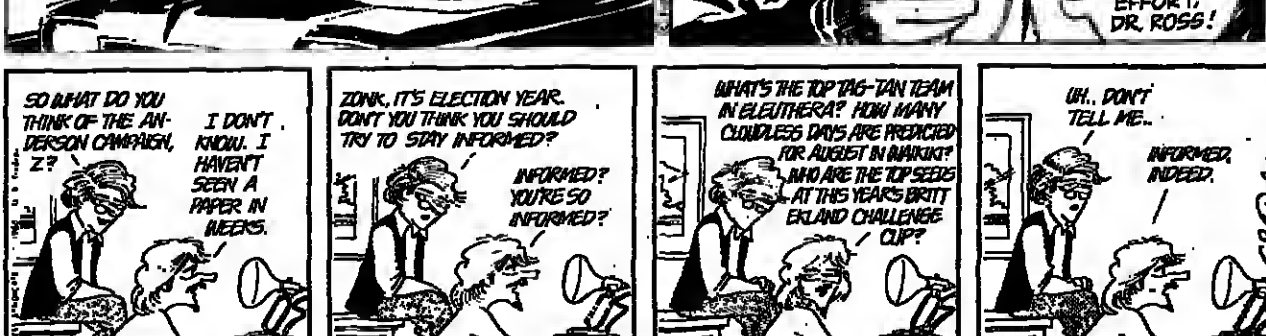
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE BLEEDING HEART

By Marilyn French. Summit. 377 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NO one can accuse Marilyn French of having more than one string on her bow. If her first novel, "The Women's Room," was a didactic demonstration of why marriage won't work until the foundations of industrial society are altered, then her new book, "The Bleeding Heart," is exactly the same thing. Under normal circumstances, this would be acceptable; it is in the nature of novelists to return to earlier themes. The trouble, in French's case, is that her first novel succeeded despite its grave artistic shortcomings. Indeed, she managed to turn those shortcomings to her advantage, by saying, in so many words, that if the men in her story were stick figures, it was because men in reality are stick figures; if the story she was telling was dreary, it was because the reality of marriage was dreary, and if her narrative's voice was monotonous, it was because she had nearly been driven mad by the truth. All of which lent "The Women's Room" considerable documentary power, and, by a sort of reverse English, a certain aesthetic strength as well.

We know what French is going to say in "The Bleeding Heart" — at least we do after 20 or 30 pages. We know that when Dolores and Victor meet and fall in love on the train going from London to Oxford, that things aren't going to work out between them, because in French's view of the world, things can't work out between men and women. We know that they will make paragraphs of beautiful love, because in French's system, being a feminist does not rule out relations with men. We know that Dolores and Victor will describe to each other the wreckage of their marriages, because to have been married in French's world is by definition to have participated in a violent accident. And we know that the final message will be that marriage won't work until the foundations of industrial society are altered, because she has already told us that.

Love and Chances

So, to occupy ourselves while watching all these predictions come true, we attend to French's prose. Here is part of the sixth or seventh paragraph in which Dolores and Victor make love: "And in fact it was wonderful, the elegant, the encompassing, feeling like a cherished treasure, a musical instrument played upon, made to sing lyrical phrases, now in the violin section, now in the woodwinds, and oh, now the basses! Apparitions, then a new tempo, the horns come riding in and whistles swirl in a tempest, with a little flute riding in and out of it."

Or, if "violins" swirling "in a tempest" strikes you as an original way of describing physical love, here are Dolores and Victor enjoying the splendors of Charles Cathedral: "And they watched the arches rising and the light flooding in through the clerestory, dim light radiating around the stained glass. And heard the Bach that comprehended it all, that grumbled with the tired feet, was sharpened with the smell of bodies damp and soft from use, that soared up from floor and sang."

Elsewhere, when Bach's music isn't being sharpened by the use of bodies soiled from use, Victor and Dolores keep "gleaming" each other, or "giggling" "chucking" Dolores "slides" in eyes at Victor and "gins" a sentiment. And when French can't think of any verb at all to color the way her characters talk, she indulges the annoying mannerism of inserting adverbs after statements — "You? Bitterly." — "Are they Worried?" — "Really? What about Eager?" — as if she found it impossible to create dialogue that speaks for itself.

No. Such is the inexpressiveness of French's diction that one can't depend on her prose for sustenance, which is surprising, since, considering that she is the author of a book called "The Book as World: James Joyce's 'Ulysses,'" one would think she would have striven to avoid sounding like the semi-sentimental erotic Gerty MacDowell of the Nausicaean section.

One is driven instead back to contemplating French's ideology. Are all industrialists incapable of understanding human love and aesthetic beauty because they are locked into a power-grid that obliterates sensitivity and compassion? Well, possibly most of them are, but I happen to know personally one or two who are not. Are all wives of corporation executives emotionally starved because they are part of a system that denies their true natures? Again, I know a couple of exceptions. The fact that I do destroys French's case, because instead of writing about specific people, as a novelist ought to do, she has tried to create generalities. And if her generalities aren't true, then nothing about her novel is real.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Lapps Protesting Reindeer Export

STOCKHOLM, March 27 (Reuters) — Swedish Lapps have protested over plans to export 300 live reindeer to Japan, where their antlers will be cut off to make aphrodisiacs, a Swedish Lapps Confederation spokesman said today.

The Lapps complained to the government that a Japanese firm's plans to start a herd in Sapporo would circumvent Scandinavian wildlife regulations against cutting the soft growing antlers of reindeer each summer. Powder made from the antlers is thought in the Far East to enhance male virility.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, one would expect North-South to play a heart contract, perhaps at the game level, but at one table there was a slight accident and the hearts were never mentioned. South was under the delusion that he was the dealer and passed. The tournament director quoted the appropriate law, which states that the offender must pass at his first opportunity. The bidding reverted to North, who had to guess what to do with almost no information about his partner's hand but an assurance that whatever he did would be likely to end the bidding.

Before following that intriguing situation to its conclusion, consider the more normal course of events shown in the bidding diagram. The opening no-trump bid was doubled by East, and South took a shot at four hearts, ending the auction.

A spade lead would have left the defense in control but West led a club and South finessed, losing to the king. East returned the heart five, and when South played the ten, West made a slight error by playing low, allowing the declarer to have the lead in the closed hand. South took advantage of the opportunity to take a deep finesse: the diamond nine and was rewarded when East had to win with the king.

A trump was returned to the queen in dummy, and the diamond queen was led. East's ace was ruffed out, and dummy was entered with a club lead to the ace. A spade was thrown on the diamond jack, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠K742
♥K
♦8
♣8

EAST
♠AQ103
♥Q75
♦75
♣7

SOUTH
♠A974
♥A
♦10
♣10

WEST
♠J86
♥J86
♦J86
♣J86

NORTH (D)
♠K742
♥KQ8
♦QJ98
♣AQ

EAST
♠AQ103
♥Q75
♦AK754
♣K7

SOUTH
♠A108742
♥A
♦10943
♣10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid was 3-2.

It was likely but not quite certain that West held the club jack, and that it could be ruffed out to establish South's 10th trick. There was an elegant way, as South demonstrated, to guard against the possibility that East had begun with the club jack instead of the diamond five.

GOSH, GINA... YOUR MOM'S SOUP IS LIKE WHAT WE CALL DINNER AT OUR HOUSE!

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
Printed in Great Britain

Observer

The New Birth Way

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — There has been an epidemic of pregnancy around here lately. I have seen two cases with my own eyes. It started me a bit.

I was aware that pregnancy still raged unchecked in the backward latitudes of the earth and knew that a case occurred now and then even in the United States. Still, these seemed so rare that I had the impression medical science had pretty well stamped it out. I had begun to assume that pregnancy was a thing of the past, like smallpox and malaria.

This shows now of touch you can get by concentrating too hard on your own navel and taxes. Medical authorities tell me that besides the two cases of pregnancy here in Manhattan, there are several others scattered around the country, including one in Washington, D.C.

You may be even more astonished to hear that pregnant folk no longer have to wait for delivery to find out whether they are getting a boy or a girl. Doctors now have some sort of a machine—probably a computer, everybody has a computer nowadays—that tells you whether it's a boy or a girl months before the baby emerges into the light of day.

When I was associated with pregnancy, I liked the surprise. In those days, babies always arrived just before dawn. Form required the father to spend the night fully clothed in a room of institutional green, drinking coffee from cardboard cups and working up a heavy case of smoker's hack.

You were supposed to be on duty at 4:30 a.m. with your tie loosened, your eyes glazed and your stomach a rumbling cauldron of bad humor. In this state you served as an entertaining spectacle to interns and nurses, who would drop in to favor you with smiles of contempt before proceeding down the corridor to find a corner dim enough for a bout of tickle-and-slap.

In those days, pregnancy always presented this problem for the male associate. Being useless throughout

most of the experience, he could function only as comic support. Only at the penultimate moment could he dash into the street, flag a taxi and issue a man's command: "Get us to the hospital right away."

Other than that, the experience was very much like doing Christmas shopping. Every stage of both experiences seemed designed to remind you that you were incompetent, superfluous, absurd and, to the professionals—the nurses, the interns, the shrewd saleswomen at the perfume counter—contemptible.

But with pregnancy there was always the great moment that made it all worthwhile.

As at Christmas, it came at dawn when the surprise was presented. The door of the institutional green room opened for the hundredth time to admit a figure in white, not to deliver the child, but to smile. Your name was pronounced.

Breaking the damp seal that bound you to the plastic chair, you rose, reeking of cigarette smoke, the coffee gurgling ominously through your inner caverns, and awaited the news:

"It's a girl."

Nowadays, I gather, everything is handled much better. At a civilized hour of the day, some months before the baby's scheduled arrival, mother and father dress smartly for the doctor. He does something incomprehensible with his computer, then hands them the result:

"Congratulations," it states, "you are going to have a female person."

At the penultimate moment the father rushes into the street, flags a taxi and declares, "Get us to the hospital. We are going to have a daughter."

Throwing the meter, the driver says, "Big deal! My wife and I are going to have triplets next August—one son and two daughters. And what's more, one of the daughters is going to score in the high 700s on her SATs and be admitted to Stanford, after which her earning power is going to average \$80,000 per annum, plus royalties for inflation, until her retirement at age 65."

I'm just kidding now. Science's ability to forecast is that good yet, but just wait a few years. Before long, they'll even be able to tell you in 1981 what you're going to get for Christmas in 1985.

Poet Joseph Brodsky: The Language of Exile

By Richard Eder

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (NYT) — After he was exiled and received in this country, the Soviet poet, Joseph Brodsky, wrote:

*And as far from space and time
as I am, I am still here,
Well, earth is hard all over, try the
States.*

For most people, exile is dispossession: of country, family, friends, property and occupation. For a poet it is more like a decapitation. Some of the head's machinery are cut off: the ear, the

May by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. It collects poems—in translation, except for the "Elegy for Robert Lowell," written in English—spanning Brodsky's last few years in the Soviet Union and the whole of his time in exile.

He lives in a kind of tower apartment at the back of a large Ann Arbor house. Reachable only by a two-story iron fire escape, it consists of four or five rooms, in one of which he has concentrated himself, his books, furniture, a coffeemaker, a radio that can pick up broadcasts from Moscow, and a snow-white cat with a pink nose.

'The relationship with your own language becomes more private and intricate; it hovers on the verge of esoteric. And when you spend the whole day muttering English, you need Russian to regain sanity.'

tongue and, except for the most abstract writers, a part of the vision. Earth, trees, faces and the other things that nourish a line all look different.

"I was walking in Battery Park with Baryshnikov," Brodsky said, "and we saw some forget-me-nots. 'Look,' he said to me, 'these are blue.' And we looked at each other and realized it was the wrong word. To me the Russian word was incongruous."

Whereas Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky can hover between discrepancy and conformity, enjoying for the most part official patronage and world tours, Brodsky is considered by many the superior poet, was forced out of his country eight years ago. Having served part of a five-year sentence in a labor camp in the Soviet north, he left when an official offer of a visa was coupled with warnings that he would find it unpleasant to stay. With the help of friends, he went to the University of Michigan, where he teaches literature.

The function to which I'd been appointed was to wear out the patience of the ingenious local youth.

This is from "A Part of Speech," to be published early in

The cat explored the visitor's nose, while Brodsky pursued the theme of language and displacement.

"In America things are more pronounced, larger, more abundant," he said. "The quality of light is much more clear, much more striking. Sugar is whiter; so is milk. The birds are different and bigger, the shape of maple leaves is more pronounced."

"In the Russian tradition, phenomena are a manifestation of a higher state of being. When things look different, it throws off your calculations with the Superior Order."

Brodsky is 40 years old, and although with his reddish hair, oval face and lively eyes he looks younger, he is an old 40. He has been through a lot; or perhaps it is much more accurate to say of a poet with such an intensely personal style that a lot has been through him. He speaks and writes with a playfulness that has weariness at its center.

He travels frequently—to New York, London and Venice. In the winter he reminds him of another city on the water, his native Leningrad. "There is not a visual similarity but the same sense of civility on the verge," he said. But Michigan is his base, remote

from his home than New York would be, and in that sense, a kind of extra exile as well as a refuge.

And geography blended with time equals destiny.

"I like it here, in a way," he said. "If I have any identity in America, it's the Midwest. For me, I don't have a sense of provincialism; the moment I see a cigarette machine and a library I cease to feel in a province. And also, the telephone doesn't ring here as it was just invented."

"Basically... still, still... it's not exactly a discovery—I still find myself as a traveler. When I first flew here, from the air I saw those states, the fields, those squares. I thought, all right, we are going to die here. It was an idea then; now it's a reality. The thought of dying here; the reality is too primitive. In Europe there is some heat, some attention being paid to the dead."

The dialectic continues when he tries to describe how it is to write Russian poetry while living away not only from the human and social context of the language, but from hearing it as well.

"It helps you to win a notion of yourself unimpeded," he said. "It's not pleasant but it is more clinical notion of yourself. The relationship with your own language becomes more private and intricate; it hovers on the verge of esoteric."

"And when you spend the whole day muttering English, you need Russian to regain sanity. In poetry we are all pretending. But sometimes I come home to swear in Russian and get a short cut to myself."

For as needing an audience, Brodsky said that what mattered most to a writer was the response from his own intellectual community.

'Astonishingly Lucky'

"I've been astonishingly lucky in America because I've heard extremely nice things from the people I respected most," he said. "And the main thing is the writer's own notion of what he's doing, and in that sense I am quite comfortable as well."

But there is a leaner relation with society. "To be a poet in Russia is an extremely comfort-



Brodsky: "Still a traveler."

able thing," he said. "You get a sense of superiority rather easily. You are working against such obvious notions of vulgarity and the state is there in a kind of obvious grandeur; it becomes your obvious enemy. You identify yourself as the good, and you may be the worst possible."

Except for a less-stressed meter, his Russian writing has not changed greatly, he says, though the reader picks up a sense of desolate buoyancy. Yet he goes on to wonder whether he would not be a better poet if he were still in the Soviet Union.

"I see them writing there with a kind of ease I don't have available to me. It is lack of self-consciousness which can be extremely productive for romantic poetry and which is not so possible here. They have a certain mindlessness, they can play, I can play, too, but I question the playing. It makes the whole enterprise of writing here extremely dramatic. Not less natural—whatever happens is natural—but there's a greater degree of sobriety."

"Writing is a difficult thing anyway, and is bound to get harder as you get older. I used to have dry spells; how they have increased frequency."

The 37 poems in his new book have been rendered into English by 11 translators, one of them himself. He has gone from one poet to another out of a kind of

restless perfectionism. His own feeling for English is acute, and he has quarreled with most of the translations, amicably but not without pain. "It is one reason I have gone to so many different people to spread the pain," he said. He then went on to alter many of the translations himself.

Despite his ability to write in English, and with the lovely "Elegy for Robert Lowell," he continues to write his poetry in Russian, and he expects he always will. On the other hand the articles he publishes, criticizing both the Soviet Union and the insufficiency of Western response, are written in English.

Here quite against the grain I find myself in the position of making certain statements. It's not my cup of tea, but there are instances where the pure horror of the things Russians are doing makes you speak out."

Watching the televised scenes of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was particularly painful. "For the first three days I was out of my mind. There seemed to be no reaction here. I saw the Soviet tanks on a plateau; this was the first time that phrase had been used. It was a violation of the natural order."

"It was particularly bad being out of Russia. When something like this happens, insofar as you don't experience it, you are cut off from your nation."

'Ashamed'

"As a Russian, if I lived there, I would be ashamed, perhaps more than in 1956 or 1968," he said, alluding to the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia aimed at suppressing liberalized governments.

But I wouldn't have the notion of absolute evil being conditional. The shame you would feel there exercises you in a way, and there you could say something, set yourself aflame at least with words.

"Those soldiers are maybe 20 years old," Brodsky said, and mentioned the son he has in Russia and is not in touch with. "I am writing a poem about that. It has a line: 'He improvised a translation: Glory to those who in the early 60s were going into clinics for abortion, sparing the mother and the shame.'"

PEOPLE:

Big Spender Anne Target of Criticism

Anti-royalists are accusing Princess Anne of "insulting British taxpayers" by overspending her so-called allowance in a time of national belt-tightening. "Big Spender Anne," said a headline in one newspaper. Shown by recent polls to be the most unpopular member of the royal family, the 29-year-old princess was criticized for building sumptuous stables at her Gatcombe Park, a 1973 gift from Queen Elizabeth II to mark her marriage to Capt. Mark Phillips. She would have thought that people Princess Anne would have to be an example to others who are not lucky, sneered a Labor parliamentarian. Bob Cryer, from a working-class Yorkshire district. The controversy was sparked when the Conservative government announced 1980 national budget. Increases for the royal family's 19.1 million pounds cost inflation cuts were allocated to the state for almost all the royal family's expenses. Princess Anne's allowance was cut by a whopping 30 percent. The son, Prince Charles, said that Princess Anne's allowance in 1979 was "by several thousand pounds in excess of what was needed for the maintenance of the palace."

The palace said "there is no need to cut the allowance of the princess, who is a full-time member of the royal household." But the Conservative government's 1979 budget cut the allowance of the princess by 30 percent. The palace said "there is no need to cut the allowance of the princess, who is a full-time member of the royal household."

In Harncliffe, Mass., author Anne Miller has been ordered to pay \$400,000 in damages to the French publisher of her book, "The French Connection," for allegedly defaming the French government. The book, which was published in 1978, contained a number of inaccuracies and was found to be defamatory of the French government.

New York's Museum of Modern Art has been ordered to pay \$400,000 in damages to the French publisher of its book, "The French Connection," for allegedly defaming the French government. The book, which was published in 1978, contained a number of inaccuracies and was found to be defamatory of the French government.

The European Economic Community has agreed to provide financial aid to the government of Spain for the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure. The aid is part of a larger program to help Spain recover from the effects of the Franco regime.

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